The Pittsburgh Gazette.

"PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

Vol. 34. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1819. New Series, No. 72

PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE, at Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

Miss Moody,

RECENTLY from Europe, begs leave to inform her friends, and the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that she continues to instruct YOUNG LADIES, in French, English grammar, composition, geography, arithmetic, tambour, plain and ornamental needle work; and flatters from her experience, and from having been an assistant in some of the first schools in England & Ireland, to merit a share of public patronage & favor. Cards of terms may be had at her school, or at Moody's Academy, Fourth st. Pittsburgh, 15.

Take Notice.

ALL persons who have left SADDLES and BRIDLES with the subscriber to be repaired, are hereby notified, that unless they are taken away before the 20th of February, next they will then be sold for the expence of repairing.

A FEW

Building Lots,

in a healthy situation, may be had on perpetual lease, by applying soon, to

PETER KINTNER.

Pittsburgh, January 19.

HORSE FEED,

FOR SALE at the Pittsburgh Steam-mill, by the quantity,

1000 bushels Bran,
at 10 Cents.
900 bushels Shorts,
at 18 Cents

Pittsburgh, January 19.

A Teacher Wanted.

THE Proprietors of the HARMONY INSTITUTE for the Education of Young Ladies, wish to engage as a Teacher, a Clergyman [having a small family] of liberal character, who has received a classical education. To such person a handsome salary will be given. Apply to

C. CIST, Harmony.
D. BELTZHOOVER, } Pittsburgh.
T. CROMWELL. }

At a meeting of the Presi-

dent, Managers & Co. of the *Greensburgh Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company*, held the 8th day of January, 1819.—It was

Resolved, That public notice be given, that, written PROPOSALS will be received until the third Monday of February next, by THOMAS CHALFANT, at Turtle creek, for keeping the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike road in repair from Turtle creek to Pittsburgh, and by JAMES IRWIN, Esq. for keeping the same in repair from Turtle creek to Greensburgh, upon the following terms:—

1st. The road shall be kept in repair according to the judgment and opinion of a committee of the board, to be appointed for that purpose.

2d. No contract will be made for a less distance than one mile, nor for a less time than one year, commencing on the first day of March next.

3d. The repairs shall be made with Lime-stone for the whole distance, except the first five miles from Pittsburgh, which shall be done with stones from James Young's quarry, or stones of the same durable quality.

4th. The Contractor will be paid quarterly, by warrants on the Treasurer, always leaving one quarter's salary in the hands of the company as a security for the performance of the contract.

5th. A bond and personal security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

6th. In making his repairs the Contractor shall not be permitted to use any of the stone now upon the road; they shall be made with new stone, and the drains and water tables shall also be kept in order.

7th. If the Contractor agrees to furnish the quarry himself, he may take that into consideration and include it in his proposals.

WM. WILKINS,

Jan. 19th, 1819.

DOCTORS

Agnew and Simpson,

HAVE this day formed a Co-partnership in the practice of MEDICINE, and conjointly tender their services to their friends and all others who may apply for their professional aid. Their shop is at the corner of Wood and Third streets, where one or both may be at all times consulted.

THEY HAVE ALSO OPENED A

DRUG AND MEDICAL

WAREHOUSE,

at the above place, where they will sell Genuine *DRUGS & MEDICINES*,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at the usual apothecary prices.—Also PATENT & FAMILY *MEDICINES*, of such kinds only, whose composition and medical properties are known to them, and in whose operation and efficacy they have themselves confidence.

They intend also to keep For Sale

Paints, Oil, Paint Brushes,

WINDOW GLASS | PUTTY, &c

ALSO

Colours and Dye-Stuffs.

Pittsburgh, December 1818 —Jan5lawtf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Doctor *Nathaniel Bedford*, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. James Patterson, of Birmingham, or Doctor Peter Mowry, of Pittsburgh; and all those having demands against said estate, will present them without delay, properly attested, to either of the subscribers.

MARY BEDFORD, Executrix.
PETER MOWRY,
JAMES PATTERSON, } Exec'rs.
May 20, 1818. tf

$90 Reward

DESERTED on December, 23, VACHEL STEVENS, and on the 31st ARCHIBALD CRAWFORD and SAMUEL ENTRICKEN, enlisted soldiers in the 3d battalion corps of Artillery.

Vachel Stevens was born in Pennsylvania, is 23 years of age, 6 feet 2 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes, dark hair and by profession a farmer—the said Stevens is supposed to be in or near Washington, Penn.

Archibald Crawford was born in Pennsylvania 33 years of age, 5 feet 11½ inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, and by profession a blacksmith.

Samuel Entriken was born in Pennsylvania, 33 years of age 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, dark hair and by profession a blacksmith—the said Entreken is supposed to have gone to the town of Chester, Penn.

The above reward or 30 dollars for each, and all reasonable charges will be given to any person who will apprehend the said deserters and deliver them to me, or any other officer in the United States army, or confine them in any jail and give notice thereof to me or any officer in the U. S. army.

HUGH E. MEADE, Lieut, corps Artillery, commanding.

U. S. Arsenal, January 5, 1819.

JOHN RENO,

Front, between Market and Wood Steeets, has on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

GROCERIES, &c.

OLD MADEIRA,	Wines.	Mustard, Starch,	
Sicily,		Indigo, Madder,	
Teneriffe,		Copperas, Allum,	
Lisbon,		Rosin, Chalk,	
Cognac Brandy,		Raisins in boxes,	
Jamaica Spirits,		Soft shelled Almonds,	
Old Whiskey,		Shaving Soap,	
Country Gin,		Best Spanish and Country Segars,	
Best green coffee in bags and barrels,		Sup. Royal, No. 4,	Paper.
Young hyson Tea,		Royal, 5,	
Loaf,	Sugars	Cap, 2 & 3,	
Lump,		Post,	
New-Orleans,		Large and small wrapping,	
Pepper, Alspice,		8 by 10, and 10 by 12, Window Glass,	
Ginger, Cloves,		White Lead,	
Nutmegs, Mace,			
Cinnamon,			

Kentucky Tobacco,

And the best Brand wine POWDER

All of which are offered on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1818. 3t

New Goods.

JUST RECEIVED

And For Sale by A. WAIT & Co. a large assortment of

CHEAP GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

EXTRA Super Blue and Black broad cloaths,
Superfine and Common cloaths assorted colours,
Super. Dbl. Milled Cassimeres—Blue, Black, Coburg and mixed,
Fashionable Petisse and Habit cloaths,
Drab, Bedford and Olive velvet cords,
Red, White and Yellow Flannels,
Rose and Point Blankets,
Double and single Gurnsey Frocks,
Black & Lead coloured Worsted Hose,
Lambs wool and worsted half do.
Bombazetts assorted colours,
Dark superfine and common Calicoes,
1 case 6-4 Cambrick muslins,
Steam Loom Shirtings,
Sewing Silks, assorted,
Tickings & 6-4 Checks,
Domestic Plaids and Chambrys,
Cotton Yarn assort. No.
Shell and Horn Combs,
4-4 Irish Linens,
1 case Pins, No. 3½ 4-4½ and 5,
Best Ingrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
5-4 Irish and Russia Sheeting,
8-4 & 10-4 Table Linen,
2 Bales India Muslins,
Flag, Bandanoe and Black Silk Handk'fs,
Merino and Waterloo Shawls,
Kon-Kaite Crapes for Dresses,
Senshaws Levantine and Florence Silks,
Popline and Bombazene
Cut and Plush silk velvets assorted colours,
Superfine Black Silk netting,
Tollenet and swansdown vesting,
Silk Umbrellas,
Hair Plush for Sadlers
Embroidering Che[illegible] assorted,
Merino So[illegible]
Satin
Slates & Pencils.

ALSO,

Hardware and Cutlery;
Elegant *Fashionable* Waiters.

Queensware in Crates Assorted;
Tanners and Flaxseed Oil, by the Barrel;
Window Glass, Country Sugar;
Tobacco, Shot and Lead;
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE, A FEW TONS OF

Sheet and Boiler Iron,

of Superior Quality.

Pittsburgh Dec. 22, 1818.—law3m

ORMSBY AND DOANE,

HAVE FOR SALE
100 bls. Prime N. O. Sugar,
150 kegs Tobacco,
2 bales Prime Cotton;
JUNIATA IRON,
PLOUGH PLATES.

A handsome assortment of Fresh Castings, &c.

June 12, 1818.

John H. Crane,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, (Kentucky.)

WILL attend to business in his profession, in the County of Jefferson, and in the United States Circuit Court at Frankfort.

References. HENRY BALDWIN, Esq. } *Pittsburgh*
WM. ROBINSON, Jr. }
August 4, 1818. 6m

JUST RECEIVED,

WHICH will be sold low for cash or or notes at 60 days, a quantity of

Racoon, Beaver and Otter kins.

We will also pay CASH on the 1st December for

500 bbls. Superfine Flour,

at $4 75 per Barrel.

IRWIN & H. WALLACE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1818. tf

I will Sell,

ON reasonable terms, Lot No. 31, containing 6 acres, on the bank of the Allegheny river, below and adjoining a lot of William Robinson—also, Lot No. 39, containing 9 acres, adjoining the above. A lot in the town of Allegheny, on Beaver street, adjoining Thomas Semple—also a Lot in Mechanics' Retreat, near the town of Allegheny.

For the above property, or any part of it, I will take *Stock* of the *Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank* of Pittsburgh, in payment.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

M'Kee and Tweedy.

JOHN M'KEE and HENRY TWEEDY, late of the firm of Peebles and M'Kee, and Peebles, Tweedy and Company, have entered into partnership, under the firm of

M'KEE & TWEEDY,

HATTERS,

and have opened their establishment at the corner of Second and Market streets, opposite Mr. Little's, saddler—where all orders will be punctually attended to. A full supply of HATS constantly kept on hand.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1818. tf

Valuable Real Estate and Ground Rents for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, the following very valuable real estate and ground rents in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit:

One Lot, situate at the corner of Ferry and Water streets, containing 35 feet front on Water street and the Monongahela river, and 98 feet on Ferry street, now in the possession of Mr. Flo[illegible] occupied as a grocery and li[illegible] rented at 450 dollars per annum.

One lot situated on the west side of Market street, between First and Second streets, containing 25 feet front on Market street by 70 feet deep, at present unoccupied—formerly occupied as a saddler's shop—for which business or for a dry goods store, it is one of the best stands in the city.

Also—ground rent to the amount of two thousand dollars per annum, secured upon real estate, on which is erected permanent brick buildings, in some of the most conspicuous parts of the city.

The terms upon which this property will be disposed of are of the most advantageous kind.—A very small portion of the purchase money will be required in hand—and the balance may be paid, either in annual instalments, with interest, or in such portions as may be convenient to the purchaser, payment being secured by mortgage or judgement—it being the object of the subscriber to give a long credit.

Application may be made to Walter Forward, Esq. at his office in the Diamond, or to the subscriber in Pitt township, on the turnpike road, three miles from Pittsburgh, who will describe the property and make known the terms of sale.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

May 16, 1818.——tf

Kilgore & Taylor,

Commission Merchants,

CINCINNATI, (OHIO.)

HAVE a large and convenient WARE HOUSE in front of Main street, where they transact on business in COMMISSION, generally

May 5, 1818.

To Let.

And possession given the first of April next.

FOUR GOOD STANDS for business on Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

Apply to A. BERLEN.

Pittsburgh, January 12.

A Card.

DOCTORS BRUNOT & WARD respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, for past favours, and solicit a continuance of their patronage.

The number of small accounts which have been accumulating on their books for several years past, has became so great as to render a general and immediate settlement absolutely necessary. They therefore give notice that on the 15th February next, all their accounts of more than six months standing, will be placed in a magistrate for collection.

Pittsburgh, January 12, 1819.

Stray [illegible]

CAME to the plantation [illegible] about the middle of July last [illegible] OF HOGS. Two of them has a [illegible] left ear, the others have no mark [illegible] withdrawal of [illegible] The owner is desired to come [illegible] the last property, pay charges and take them away [illegible] than a [illegible]

HENRY [illegible] shed, be[illegible]ind, has

January 12, 1819.

Masonic [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED AN [illegible] *world* may [illegible] The affinity [illegible]

By the subscriber, a few [illegible] *eylon are* [illegible] *ence and* [illegible] *gant*

MASONIC [illegible] Spanish [illegible]

ever brought [illegible]

[illegible] N, Wood-st.

January 12, 1819.

M'Dermott & Bartram.

At their Warehouse in Water Street, between Market and Ferry Streets,

PITTSBURGH,

Have always on hand a large and general assortment of

Groceries, Wines & Liquors,

Which they will sell on low and accommodating terms, being regularly supplied from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have always on hand the following Articles:

Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Souchong	TEAS of first quality	Brimstone, Allum, Madder, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs.	
Prime Green Coffee in Bags and Barrels,		Alspice, Mace, Ginger, Pepper, Mustard,	
Common ditto,		Madeira, Teneriffe & Lisbon	WINES, of a superior quality.
Spanish flotant & Bengal Indigo,		4th Proof Cogniac Brandy,	
Loaf and lump Sugar,		ditto, Jamaica Spirits,	
Muscovado ditto,		Holland Gin, Country Gin,	
Spanish Cigars,		Whiskey,	
Common ditto,		Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco, &c.	
Rice, Copperas,			
English Refined Saltpetre,			

N. B. *ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.*

November 20. mo2

BUTLER & LAMBDIN,

Continue their

Book and Job

PRI[illegible]G OFFICE,

Where will [illegible] with the utmost despatch *BOOKS, [illegible]NES AND PAMPHLETS.*

Mercantile Blanks;

SUCH AS

Cheeks, Receipts, Bills of lading, Bills of parcels, Due-bills, &c.

Law Blanks.

Judgements and common Bonds, Deeds, Leases Declarations, Protests, &c.

Magistrates' & Aldermans' Blanks.

summons's, Scieri Facias, Commitments, Indentures, Warrants, Executions, Rules of Reference &c. for the city and counties.

HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, ADVERTISEMENTS, CARDS,

Together with every other description of Book and Job Printing.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

Monongahela Bridge.

NOTICE is hereby given that the gates of the bridge will be opened on Saturday the [illegible] inst. for foot passengers, horsemen, carriages, empty waggons of any size, and loaded waggons; and the following are the rates of toll viz—

RATE OF TOLL.

	Dols. Cts.
EVERY foot passenger,	2
Every carriage of whatever description used for the purpose of trade or agriculture, having 4 wheels and drawn by 6 [illegible]	62½
Every such carriage drawn by 5 horses	50
Every such carriage 4 horses	37½
Every such carriage 3 horses	31
Every such carriage 2 horses	25
Every such carriage 1 horse	20
Every carriage used for the purpose of accommodation or pleasure, having 4 wheels and drawn by 4 horses,	62½
Every such carriage drawn by 2 horses,	50
Every such carriage 1 horse,	31
Every carriage of whatever description used for the purpose of trade or agriculture, having 2 wheels and drawn by 4 horses	37½
Every such carriage drawn by 3 horses	31
Every such carriage 2 horses	25
Every such carriage 1 horse	18
Every chair, or other two wheeled carriage of pleasure, for every horse used therein	18
Every sleigh or sled drawn by 4 horses	25
Every sleigh or sled 3 horses	20
Every sleigh or sled 2 horses	18
Every sleigh or sled 1 horse	12½
Every horse, mare or gelding with rider	6
Every horse, mare or gelding without a rider	6
Every carriage drawn by oxen or partly by oxen and partly by horses, to be rated in proportion of two oxen for one horse, and in all cases a mule shall be rated the same as a horse	
Every head of horned or neat cattle	2
Every head of sheep or swine	2

JOHN [illegible] Treasurer.

[illegible]burgh, Nov. 26, 1818. [illegible]t A.

[illegible] Valuable Estate

FOR SALE.

WHAT beautiful estate, commonly known by the name of MONTOURS [illegible] LAND, about five miles [illegible] Pittsburgh, in the [illegible] river, containing in the whole 1,000 acres [illegible] description. It is divided into three separate [illegible] first [illegible], on each of which there are handsome settle[illegible]ments; the land is of the best quality, esta[illegible]ered, and not subject to overflow. It is [illegible]ally esteemed, both as to soil and situation, [illegible] finest property in the western country. [illegible] proprietors would prefer selling the [illegible] a body, but to suit purchasers, it may be [illegible]ided into three tracts.

The terms may be known by applying to Major Isaac Craig on the premises, or to the subscriber, who is agent for the proprietors, at his office in Pittsburgh.

JAMES HALL,
Attorney at Law

James Riddle and Co.

Market, between Third and Fourth streets

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

and offer for Sale, a large supply of the following articles, viz.

283 Boxes Tin Plate,

BEST QUALITY,

Braziers copper, assorted,
Sheathing ditto, from 18 to 28 oz.
Still cocks assorted, different sizes,
Iron wire, No. 6 to 18.
Block tin,
Bright and black vices,
Mouse-hole anvils, warranted genuine,
American sheet-iron,
4d. cut nails,
Bolt iron ⅜ in ½ 7-16 ¼.
American and English blistered steel,
English shear and German, ditto.
Shovels and spades, Eng.
Socket shovels.

ALSO,

TWENTY TONS PATENT ROLLED

American Boiler Iron,

in plates from 24 to 30 inches by 6 to 8 feet, this boiler iron, for high pressure engines or any severe work has been found superior to any in use in the United States.

All the above articles, they will sell on the most accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22.—2mo.2aw.

Bond and Pinkerton,

Corner of Market and Third street, Pittsburgh, directly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh.

Have just opened a large and general assortment of

Groceries, Liquors and QUEENSWARE,

Comprising every article in the Grocery line, and a very choice selection of the best,

WINES

AND OTHER LIQUORS.

They will be constantly supplied with the above articles of the best quality, which they are determined to sell Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest prices and most accommodating terms.

They invite the attention of country merchants, inn-keepers and families.

B. & P. have for sale a few Kegs of

Fresh Oysters, [illegible]sh Cheese.

December 25, 1818.

Samuel Edgar & Co.

HAVE just received, and offer for sale on accommodating terms,

200 BOXES CINCINNATI SOAP,
400 Kegs manufactured Tobacco,
6 Hhds. Leaf ditto, sup. qual.
10 Hhds. } New Orleans Sugar of a superior
50 Bbls. } quality—old crop
In crates assorted QUEENSWARE,
[illegible] Lead,
[illegible] Bar ditto,
[illegible] Rolled I[illegible]

[illegible] Hatter's Fur, etc.

[illegible]ether with a general assortment of [illegible] Goods, *Groceries, Hardware and Liquors.*

5000 lbs. Salt-Petre (Crude)

[illegible]burgh, September 4, 1818.

90 Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on the 19th inst. *Neal Hallangain, John Wilson,* and on the 23d inst. *William Wilson, O'Rieley,* soldiers in the 3d battalion corps of Artillery.

HALLANGAIN was born in Ireland, is 30 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, of light complexion, dark eyes, dark hair and by profession a labourer.

WILSON was born in Ireland, he is 29 years of age, 5 feet 8½ inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, and by profession an upholster.

O'RIELEY was born in Ireland, is 21 years of age 5 feet 10 inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, dark hair and by profession a labourer.

O'Rieley was seen crossing the Allegheny river.

Any person who will deliver said deserters to me or any commissioned officer in the United States army, or confine them in any jail, and give notice thereof to some officer in the U. S. army, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

HUGH E. MEADE,
Lieut. Corps Artillery, comm[illegible]

TO LET

And possession given the 1st of October next,

The Warehouse,

NOW occupied by ALLEN & GRANT, in Wood [illegible] Street, near the Monongahela River. For particulars apply to,

WILLIAM B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, August 15, 1818.

Pittsburgh, December 11.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, trading under the firm of *Peebles, Tweedy & Co.* was dissolved on the 24th inst. The business of said firm will be settled by Robert Peebles and Henry Tweedy, who are duly authorized for that purpose. Persons indebted to said firm will make payment to them and those having accounts against it, will present them as above for settlement.

Robert Peebles,
Reuben Tweedy,
Smith Tweedy,
John M'Kee.

N. B. The partnership of the subscribers, trading under the firm of *Peebles & M'Kee*, was also dissolved on the 24th inst. The business of the concern will be settled by the subscribers.

Robert Peebles,
John M'Kee.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1818.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1819.

For the Gazette.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

No. II.

After having endeavoured to shew that the only probable cause, which could be assigned for the necessity of the designed suspension, does not exist, it remains to prove, that the expediency of the measure cannot be supported. This expediency can only originate from one or both of these causes: the hoarding, by individuals, of the gold and silver which may be in the country, so as to prevent their reaching the banks, or being equally distributed among the people; or the transmission of them to foreign countries, for the purposes of commerce, without a probability of their return.

Money has long been considered as much an article of trade, as the commodities which it is able to purchase. Like other exchangeable products, its price will always be regulated by the quantity which may be in market, and the number of persons disposed to become purchasers. The precious metals, as they serve for a more general medium of exchange, among civilized commercial nations, than any thing else, will, of course, always be more in request, and command a greater price. As they have been adopted so generally, for the standard of value, among trading communities, every country will determine the degree of that value, according to the extent of its commercial relations. Paper, as was before observed, will subserve the purposes of internal commerce, equally as well as the metals which it promises to pay, so long as a confidence is placed in the ability of its issuers, to meet their engagements.

It will not be contended, that the value of any commodity, which only serves as a medium of exchange, can exceed the extent of its demand. The inhabitants of a country, that does not conduct a foreign commerce, may adopt whatever they think proper for a circulating medium, without any regard to the value which other nations may attach to it.—The islanders of the South Sea are enabled to carry on an exchange, by means of shells, and esculent substances, with as much facility as more enlightened nations, who employ, for that purpose, gold and silver. The only reason of this is, that the medium adopted among those persons, is not dependant on distant nations, for the degree or stability of its value; none are affected by the fluctuations of foreign commerce. It possesses, therefore, a permanent, although local value; because, it is readily received by all, within the limits of the country where it circulates. Let us apply the facts [illegible] adduced, [illegible] United States, or to any other country, [illegible] gold and [illegible] are established [illegible] circulation.

The value of those metals, beyond that of paper, is only created by the [illegible] comparative extent of their circulation. To those who are not actually engaged in the prosecution of foreign commerce, bank notes, or whatever serves the same purposes to which they are applied, are really as useful, as any of the metals, so long as they are willingly received in exchange for the necessaries, or superfluities of life. The latter possess no advantage over the former, while both continue to be received, with equal readiness, in payment for commodities, required.

It will, I think, appear evident, from the preceding propositions, (admitting them to be correct) that we have nothing to fear from a general, or even partial, disposition, to hoard up the precious metals. No one, who is not immediately engaged in commercial intercourse with foreign nations, by whom gold and silver, only, are received in payment, would think it conducive to his own advantage, to keep them always in his own possession; because, so long as they remained there, they would be entirely useless, both to himself and others. If they should possess no greater value than bank notes, their possessors would have but little inducement to withhold them from circulation. If, in consequence of a more than ordinary demand for them, they should acquire a value, beyond that of paper, this inducement would be still less should their holders be able, by exchanging them for some other description of money, (equally valuable for local purposes) to nett a profit, that exchange will be made; for gold and silver are all their value, from the facility with which they can be commuted into something else.

Whether, then, the metallic possess a value, exceeding that of paper currency, or not, the same result will be experienced, with regard to the quantity of the former, which will remain, permanently, in the hands of individuals. The tendency which such superiority in value, might have, to augment, or decrease, the aggregate amount of gold and silver within the country, itself, will be considered hereafter. With regard to the evils, which may be expected to arise, from a disposition among the people, to lock up their specie from circulation, it may be sufficient here, to observe, that such evils will not be felt, while the willingness of the banks to redeem their paper, prevents it from depreciating: for it is only a fear of such depreciation, that leads to the practice of hoarding, what is considered as possessing a more certain and permaneut value.

FINANCIALIS.

JUDGE BLAND'S REPORT.

From an attentive correspondent at Washington, we yesterday received a copy of Judge Bland's report of his mission to the South-American provinces. It consists of 145 pages of close printed octavo, accompanied by numerous statistical and other tables, explanatory of his observations. It is utterly out of the power of a newspaper, regardful of passing events, to give it an entire insertion. From a hasty glance at its contents we are inclined to believe that it comprises most of the information already communicated by his colleagues, with many additional facts and remarks. This was naturally to be expected; as the Judge had the advantage of travelling over a larger tract of country than his associates; and of course enjoyed greater opportunities of acquiring information as to the real state of this interesting country.—At a leisure hour, we shall endeavor to select from his report, whatever may appear most interesting, and not already anticipated.

Mr. Bland concludes his report with the following impressive terms: "Summing up the whole of these several branches of commerce, they will form a total of *six millions* one hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars of *annual* value to the United States, which will either be produced, cherished or protected, from that new and interesting country.

"These are my views of the benefits, profits and advantages which the citizens of the U. S. are likely to [illegible] from *Independent Chili.*—I [illegible] owed to declare, that I feel in [illegible] with my countrymen, a lively [illegible] and deep interest in the fate of a [illegible] and generous people struggling for [illegible] liberties; yet it would be presumptuous in me to point to the measures which the government ought to pursue; because, the excellent institutions of my country have provided the means of calling together the impartial intelligence and wisdom of the nation to determine the course of measures to be adopted upon that, as upon all similar and important subjects.—But I shall esteem myself honoured, and feel gratified with having done some good, if it shall be found, that I have added somewhat to that stock of information which has been sought for, to enable the government to direct its steps with a justice and a dignity worthy itself upon so interesting an occasion, and, at the same time, in a manner best calculated to promote the cause of freedom and humanity."

Bal. Pat.

FINANCES OF OHIO.

From the report of the auditor it appears that the total amount paid into the treasury within the last year ending 7th Dec. was $130,190 45—expenditures during said year 119,007 22—leaving in the hands of the treasurer 11,183 23.

The number of acres of land, the property of non-residents [illegible] with taxes, is 4,556,204—[illegible] acres the property of residents 7,102,294—total 11,714,498.

The aggregate amount of taxes levied on lands, for the year 1818, is $169,184 43—which, after defraying all the expences of the government, will leave in the treasury, at the expiration of the year 1819, $38,820 28.

There remains in the hands of the treasurer at this time, of the three per cent. fund, $14,773 69. There will, of course, be no distribution of said fund the present year.—*Steub. Herald.*

Gov. McMinn, of Tennessee, has failed to make a treaty with the Cherokee Indians. After eating and drinking at the council board, which they were willing to do for the whole winter, says the Nashville Clarion, they insultingly proposed *to address the Governor through the squaws!* The census provided for by the treaty of 1817, they will not, it is believed, allow to be taken.

Wash. City. Gaz.

The Legislature of North Carolina adjourned on the 25th ult. They have passed an act laying a tax of 5000 dollars on the Branch Bank of the United States at Fayetteville.—*ibid.*

BOSTON, Jan. 8.

We have received by the Gov. Carver, from Havre, our Paris papers to the beginning of October, which have been long in arrears. Their principal contents have been anticipated. [illegible] Poletica, the Ambassador from [illegible] to the United States, arrived at [illegible] Chapelle on the 20th of October, [illegible] tice of the arrival of our Minister [illegible] Petersburgh, his name in the translation, to the Russian language and from that to the French is transformed from Campbell to Kempsell. A party of artists and comedians, from Vienna, sailed from Leghorn October 8, for Brazil.

Mr. Newman, keeper of Newgate speaking of the effect of capital punishment, he says twenty is the greatest number he ever knew suffer at once. There were twenty one extended for one day, but only nineteen were executed There were two executions following each other—one nineteen the other twenty. These were after the riots in 1780. Mr. Newman says, from his observation the effect of capital punishment has not been to serve as an example to the public.—Persons of bad disposition embrace crimeas a dangerous profession—a game in which they may get prizes as well as Blanks; and when unfortunate, there is a sort of heroism attending it, and they do not wish to appear cowardly. He remembered one instance many years ago; a boy of the name of Cox, who had been tried at the Old Bailey several times and had received many addresses from the court, used jockingly to call the Recorder his "God Father." He came to be executed at last, and the night before his execution, he amused himself by engraving on a plane half-penny the picture of a man hanging, and W. C. on the other side. He was not above 19 or 20 at the time of his death. When young, he used to go about with a pin a-fore, and a ball or top in his hand, which he used to throw down stairs, and by that means gain admission to the house and steal something from it.—*London Courier.*

AUGUSTA, (Geo.) December 24.

A gentleman of this city who left Pensacola the 6th inst. informs us that 500 Spanish troops, destined to garrison that place were momently expected from the Havana. A number of strange sail had been reported off the Bay, and were supposed to be some of the patriot privateers waiting to intercept the transports in which the above force had embarked.

Large purchases of real estate, in and about Pensacola, had been made by many of our citizens under the impression that the Floridas were ceded to the United States. As none but subjects can legally hold a free hold under the Spanish goverment, great loss will no doubt be sustained by such persons as have ventured in this premature speculation.

Our informant also adds, that the report of Governor Massot and garrison being captured by patriot cruizers after their embarkation from Pensacola for Havana, was confirmed. They were carried to a Rendezvous of the Partriots, south of Campeachy, where after being detained a short time, they were [illegible] released, and have since [illegible] at Havana.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Jan. 12.

The Legislature of Kentucky have passed a resolution authorising the employment of additional counsel to recover the tax imposed on the U. States' Branch Bank in that state. And resolutions are under discussion, to request the President and directors of the Bank of the United States, to recall their branches located in that state; and to request the representatives of the state in Congress, to take into consideration the expediency, &c. of repealing the charter of said Bank.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—*The Old Exchange.* It was two months the 3d inst. since the memorable fire which destroyed that magnificent structure, and live coals from its noble ruins were yesterday dug from the rubbish in the cellar; so that the workmen while engaged in removing the earth, had occasion to extinguish them, as they proceeded in their work.

According to list [illegible] up by the Emperor Alexander [illegible] appears that since the year 181[illegible],000 men have been discharged from the Russian armies.

The N. York National Advocate advertises rewards for the apprehension of 32 deserters from the Garrison of Fort Columbus, Gov. Island.

THE LAY PREACHER.

FOR THE NEW YEAR.

"*So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.*"

[illegible] right use of reason teaches us the [illegible] of reviewing the actions of each [illegible] we may improve and regulate [illegible] duct on the next:—and as we are [illegible] the close of the *year*, we ought [illegible] the past, bring our actions to the [illegible]on, to be tried by conscience [illegible]ys of Him who has given us [illegible]d rule of life.

[illegible] above psalm, from an af- [illegible] the shortness of time, prays [illegible] be taught to "number our [illegible] the shortness and uncer- [illegible], to review the manner in [illegible]ave employed our days, that [illegible]pply our hearts unto wisdom in [illegible]isdom crieth aloud to the sons [illegible]member her counsels, to re- [illegible]sent, to review the past, [illegible] the future. And what [illegible]ble than the close of the [illegible]r voice, and commence [illegible], a reformation of our [illegible]

The *Mercy* [illegible] admonished by wisdom to number [illegible] days, as well as his books: has he kept his accounts so that they will meet the approbation of his own conscience, and bear the inspection of the great Judge of all? Has he endeavored to promote the good of his fellow creatures by the exercise o benevolence, as much as to gratify his own desires?

To the *Mechanic*, and laboring man, wisdom calls in like manner to examine his past life Has he employed his time and ingenuity with faithfulness and industry to the good of himself and the community? Has he been just in all his dealings, frugal, and temperate in his life?

Wisdom calls to the *Farmer*, also, to number his days; to remember the winter of old age, when he must be *gathered* "to the house appointed for all living," where he can neither sow nor plant, but must *reap* the fruits of his labors.

I might enlarge, but as people are not generally fond of long sermons, I shall conclude with the following piece of moral history.

A certain eastern prince, who had lived to a good old age, and was blessed with a prosperous and peaceful reign, kept a regular account of his transactions every day, and found upon a review of the whole but *five* happy days! viz. the day he was *married*, the day his *son* was born, the day he ascended the *throne*, the day after he obtained a certain victory, and the day he *forgave* a great enemy. Now, from this I think the voice of wisdom is directed to the *bachelor*; if he is not too old, like this prince he may enjoy all these, and many more happy days: first let him marry a wife, then he will enjoy a little kingdom to *govern*, "ruling his own house well;" a *victory* he may obtain over his passions and propensities; to which may be added, as a christian duty, "the forgiveness of his enemies." J.

Boston Yankee.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF FIDELITY IN A SERVANT.

In the winter of the year 1776, the Count and Countess Podotsky being on their way from Vienna to Cracow, the wolves which are very numerous in the Carpathian mountains, and when the cold is very severe are more bold and savage than usual, came down in hordes, and pursued the carriage between the towns of Oswiesk and Zator, the latter of which is only a few leagues from Cracow. Of two servants, one was sent before, to be speak post horses, the other whom the Count particularly esteemed for his fidelity, seeing the wolves come nearer and nearer, begged his master to permit him to leave him his horse by which their rage would some measure be satisfied, and they should gain time to reach Zator. The Count consented; the servant mounted behind the carriage and let his horse go, which was soon seized by the wolves, and torn into a thousand pieces. Meantime the travellers proceeded with all the speed they could, in hopes to reach the town, from which they were not very distant. But the horses were tired, and the wolves had become more savage now they had tasted blood, had almost overtaken the carriage. In this extreme necessity, the servant cried out, "There is only one means of deliverance: I will go to meet the wolves, if you will swear to me to provide as a father for my wife and children. I must perish; but while they fall upon me, you will escape." Podotsky hesitated to comply; but as there was no prospect of escape, he consented and solemnly vowed, that if he would sacrifice himself for their safety, he would constantly provide for his family. The servant immediately got down, went to meet the wolves, and was devoured! The Count reached the gates of Zator, and was saved. The servant was a Protestant; his master a Catholic, and conscientiously kept his word.

Just Manufactured & For Sale,

AT

TOWNE'S

Manufactory, corner of Third and Wood streets, Pittsburgh,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT

Landscape Paper Hangings

OF ENTIRELY NEW PATTERNS.

J. TOWNE, will furnish the Western Merchants with the above articles as low as they can be bought either in New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. He has also on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of low priced papers suitable for retailing, at the following rates, viz. 50, 56, 62, 75, and 87 cents per Roll. A discount of 5 per cent will be given for prompt payment.

Papers of the above description, may be had at

R. Patterson & Lambdin's

Book & Stationary Store, Fourth street, Pittsburgh,

at the same rates as at the Manufactory.

The Western Merchants will find it their interest in purchasing at Pittsburgh, as they will save, not only the expense of carriage, but also the exchanges between Eastern and Western funds.

☞ All kinds of LOTTERY & EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted by,

J. Towne.

January 15. tf

Notice,

THOSE indebted to the subscriber, will please to call and pay their respective accounts, before the 26th inst. as no longer indulgence can be given.

CHRISTOPHER STEEL.

Pitisburgh, January 1.

I. DOANE,

Offers for sale at his ware-house on the Bank near Wood street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Ironmongery,

CUTLERY &c.---Among which are

Mouse-hole Anvils, Vices, Saws, Round Iron, Spikes, nails, steel, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Tar, mackerel, shad, herrings and rosin by the barrel.

Commission Business,

Attended to as usual.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 8, 1819.---3t

Evansville

WAREHOUSE.

THE subscriber having completed a large and convenient WAREHOUSE in the town of Evansville, (Ind.) respectfully tenders his services to the public for the purpose of transacting *Commission Business*, on the most reasonable terms. Any goods consigned to his care where freight must be advanced, no commission will be charged on the money so advanced; and all consignments made to the subscriber will be strictly attended to.

HUGH McGARY, Com. Mer.

December 4, 1818.——Jan8 3

P. S. This place is so well known to be the only place of deposit in the lower part of the state of Indiana, for goods intended for exportation, that I deem it unnecessary to give any detail on that subject.

H. McG.

To Let,

And possession given the first of April.

A NEW TAVERN STAND situate in the village of East Liberty, five miles from Pittsburgh. The house is large & commodious, & will have by the first of April good stables and every convenience necessary. For particulars enquire of the subscriber near Thomas Chalfant's---Plumb township.

EPHRAIM JORDAN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 8, 1819---3t

Samuel Thomson

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership his brother John Thomson. Their business will in future be transacted at the old stand in Market street, under the firm of

S. & J. THOMSON.

Who have just received a large and general assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

EXTRA [illegible]per and Fine blue, black, brown mixed [illegible]b and bottle-green CLOTHS,
Habit and [illegible]lisse Cloths,
Mill[illegible] common Cassimeres,
[illegible]k, mixed, drab and colored ditto
[illegible]etts, Flannels, Baize, Blankets,
[illegible]sted, silk and cotton Hose,
Ditto ditto ditto and beaver gloves,
Cords, velvets and Sattinetts,
Super undress'd and dress'd Prints,
6-4 & 4-4 Gingham,
6-4 & 4-4 colored cambric,
Cambric, jaconet, and mull muslins,
Book, Leno and figured do.

IRISH LINENS,

British and Steam Loom Shirting,
Long lawn and linen cambric,
Domestic stripe, plaid and shirting,
6-4 and 4-4 cotton check,
6-4 7-4 9-4 10-4 and 12-4 Irish table Linen
Scotch Plaids and Gingham Robes,
Linen and cotton ticking,
Swansdown, Marseilles and silk vesting,
Flag and company bandanna hkfs.
Black silk and Madrass ditto
Leventine, damask and Waterloo Shawls,
Fancy silk hhkfs.
Black Ostrich feathers,
Levantine, Florence and Senshaw silks,
Plain and corded silk velvet,
Thread, silk and cotton lace,
Web, net and Patent suspenders,
Gilt, plated and silk buttons,
Knives and forks, pen-knives and Razors,
Wilson's butcher and shoe knives,
Tutannia and iron table and tea spoons,
Real shell and mock combs,
Young Hyson Tea and Chocolate,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger Nutmegs,
Cinnamon and cloves,

BEST SPANISH SEGARS,

A general assortment of

SHOES,

Which they will sell on reasonable terms, for cash or approved notes.

☞ All those indebted to S. Thomson are requested to call and settle their accounts.—All debts not settled before the 1st of January 1819 will be left in proper hands for collection.

Pittsburgh, November 13, 1818.

N. B. As there is another house in Market street, trading under a firm of the same name, it will necessaty for those who correspond with *us*, to address their letters to us at No. 87 Market treet, as we have adopted that number in orderto prevent confusion at the Post-office.

M'Dermott & Bartram,

HAVE REMOVED

To the WAREHOUSE, *formerly occupied by* FOSTER & DOANE, *in Wood street, betweeen Market and Ferry streets,*

WHERE THEY CARRY ON

Commission Business,

In the usual way.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 20, 1818. 6m[illegible]

$25 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 6th of October last, JOHN SMITH, an apprentice to the Tin-plate working business, [illegible] about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fair complexion, took with him a new claret coloured coat, with gilt buttons, a pair of grey corded pantaloons, with sundry other clothing not recollected. I have had information of said Smith being in Louisville, Ken. I caution all persons from employing or harboring him, as the law will be rigidly enforced against them. The above reward will be given on his delivery to me in Pittsburgh but no charges.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

January 1, 1819.

MY BROTHER DRYDEN FORWARD, is connected with me in my professional business, and may be consulted in all cases.

WALTER FORWARD

PITTSBURGH.

Friday, January 22, 1819.

The western country presents a picture, at this moment, which, in the connoisseur phrase, is entirely *unique*, and what is to be the issue of the existing state of things, is to us perfectly inconceivable. Of one thing, however, we feel completely satisfied, and that is that *our* portion of the union will derive certain substantial benefits, let the affair eventuate as it may.

We calculate that immense private loss will take place in the Atlantic cities, in consequence of the present order of things. We have within a few weeks, had an opportunity of witnessing in some of the western towns, improvements of the grandest order, and enterprize in its boldest shape; now, although we sincerely believe that the over-confiding eastern merchant pays for most of this, yet as *transmontane* citizens, we candidly confess, that much of what may be viewed as constituting swindling in the transaction, is lost in the splendour of the effect The French father who saw his son chained by order of the prefect to fill a certain conscription, experienced at first the most painful sensations, but parental feelings were soon absorbed in the pride of national grandeur, and the scene ended by his exclamation of *vive l'empereur*.—In like manner the bridges, wharves, hotels, warehouses and steam boats that spring up as by magic on the western waters, make us forget the importance of that maxim in Ethics that says "pay what thou owest." But in the contemplation of this grand spectacle, we were led to ask ourselves the question, if bankruptcy is to be the portion of the Seaport cities from the conduct of our Hesperia, is no disadvantage to accrue to Pittsburgh from this unbounded spirit of enterprize to the south west of us? What use is to be made of the vast number of steam boats which have been launched into the bosom of the Ohio this last season, and of an equal number whose keels already occupy the places of those which have descended from the ways? Are they to be exhibited in Louisiana as mere evidences of the power of steam, or do their enterprizing owners actually intend them for the purpose of carrying goods from Orleans to the Ohio? By next fall there will be a fleet of them whose tonnage will undoubtedly amount to nearly ten thousand tons; will all this be employed in the freighting of mere groceries? the idea is absurd. There is not a respectable village between Pittsburgh and Louisville *in which* there are not more or less hands employed in the construction of these monuments of modern greatness; *in* several places indeed in the woods, where good timber is convenient, their enormous skeletons appear like large frigates. Are Philadelphia & Pittsburgh to apprehend nothing from these bold undertakings? Our ears are frequently assailed with the rebutting argument that there is not capital in Orleans sufficient to do an important business, and that the climate is too unhealthy for capitalists ever to settle there. We however know too much about mercantile cupidity, to lay much stress upon these facts; an acquaintance of ours was present in St. Domingo, when the black chief Dessalines, told one of our merchants with a sneer, "we know you sir; place a bag of coffee "at the mouth of hell. & you Americans "will go for it." They will not hesitate to settle in Orleans at: all events agencies will be established which will answer all the purposes of the western country.

Another plan is on foot in that hot-bed of projects, Cincinnati, which we honestly confess adds another item to the amount of our present uneasiness, and this is, a canal from the lakes either into the Ohio, or the great Miami. We are aware that a hundred tongues will immediately exclaim, "this is idle; the people of Cincinnati are going to the devil, they cannot pay their eastern debt, and their present rag currency will end in utter ruin."—This kind of reasoning don't satisfy us; it is granted that neither specie nor eastern funds are to be had there, but it matters not when the finest undertakings have been finished without them. Rows of brick buildings, wharves, mills, &c. will be as productive and as permanent when constructed by the talismanic name of John H. Piatt & Co. as if they had been produced by the millions of specie, which *no doubt* will be found in the vault of the mammoth bank by the investigating committee. If the canal be opened by a fictitious capital, a boat will float upon it as safely, as if it were finished by the treasury notes of the U. States, although bearing an interest of 5 per cent. Let individual bankruptcy occur, the property will only change masters, and these great establishments will be as important and as lucrative when bought at sheriff's sale, as when in the hands of the original proprietors although they may have cost millions in the construction. Two gentlemen of the first standing, as to enterprize and wealth we believe are now at Columbus to further the establishment of this canal. What a stimulus does this spirit afford to the canal enthusiasts in New York, for the speedy completion of their designs! what force and energy ought to be instilled into the body of Pennsylvania, by these attempts which are made on every side of her, to paralize the advantages which nature has bestowed on her! Is the enormous wealth of Philadelphia to be given in vain? was it for nothing that two mighty streams from the north and south east, mingle their waters at Pittsburgh? From the legislature of Pennsylvania, we fear we have nothing to expect; individual exertion must depend upon its own genius and resources; our representatives appear to be too much absorbed in an unmeaning hostility against banks, to exercise that degree of liberality which is so necessary for our well being. Like the furious animal in the bull fights of Spain, they are venting their exclusive rage against a coloured rag, whilst their wily antagonist is plunging the dagger into a vital part. We are happy in being able to announce that Pittsburgh is beginning to shake off her slumber. Of this in our next.

The following letter from Dr. Johnson to Mr. J. Macpherson, we have met with, in a work, not generally known. It will be remembered that this celebrated scholar was one of the most violent asserters of the imposture of "Ossian's poems," in Europe, and that he travelled into the Highlands, we believe principally with the view of proving the fraud, on the part of Macpherson. This created the hostility which produced the present reply to the Scottish author.

Macpherson was so much elated with the success of the *Ossian manner*, that he translated Homer in the same style.

Dr. Johnson to Mr. James Macpherson.

Mr. JAMES MACPHERSON,

I received your foolish and impudent letter. Any violence offered me I shall do my best to repel; and what I cannot do for myself, the law shall do for me. I hope I shall never be deterred from detecting what I think a cheat, by the menaces of a ruffian.

What would you have me retract? I thought your book an imposture; I think it an imposture still. For this opinion I have given my reasons to the publick, which I dare you to refute. Your rage I defy. Your abilities, since your Homer, are not so formidable; and what I hear of your morals inclines me to pay regard not to what you shall say, but to what you shall prove. You may print this if you will.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

TUESDAY, January 12, 1819.

Mr. Marks of the committee of ways and means, to whom was referred the resolution of the 15th of December last, directing an abstract statement to be laid before the House of the probable amount of the money that may be paid into the Treasury of this Commonwealth for the year 1819, together with the probable expense of the Goverment during that period; also a statement of the probable amount of the appropriations heretofore made by law, that may be called for during the said period:

REPORT—

That in order to enable the house to judge and adopt such measures as, in their opinion, may be most conducive to the improvement and prosperity of the State, they have thought proper, after complying with the directions as contained in the resolution, to submit certain propositions to the House, and leave it to them to adopt such measures therein as they may deem most advisable.

The committe submit an estimate of the probable amount of receipts at the Treasury during the present fiscal year.

The whole amount of the receipts at the Treasury, including the loan of 50,000 dollars authorized by the act of the 25th of March last, and the balance in the Treasury on the 30th of November last, cannot be estimated at a greater sum than $526,019—arising from the following sources:

From tavern licenses	$30,000
Lands and Land Office fees	50,000
Auction duties	60,000
Fees received in the Secretary's Office.	1,000
Tax on county offices	8,000
Dividends on the Bank of Pennslyvania, Philadelphia, & Farmers' and Mechanics'	189,000
Dividends on bridge and other stock	7,500
Misscellaneous, including debts	15,000
Exempt fines	3,000
Loan, per act of March last	50,000
Balance in the Treasury on the 30th November last	92,019
	$526,019

In laying before the House the probable amount of demands against the Treasury, which cannot with such certainty be ascertained: part of the items are founded on certain data, and will not vary from the sums set down; others are founded on the best information that could be obtained,

The demands, other than ordinary expenses of Government, are on account of subscriptions authorised on the part of the State, to assist in making Internal Improvements, such as turnpike roads, bridges, clearing out the beds of navigable rivers, &c. Most of these improvements being in a progressive state, the demands depends on the work completed the ensuing summer; as the State subscriptions in most instances are to be paid as the work progresseth: but from the best information your committee could obtain, they are induced to believe the payments will be as follow:

Expenses of government	180,000
Miscellaneous, including interest or loan	18,000
Pennsylvania claimants to lands in Luzern county	6,000
Appropriations for turnpike roads	225,658
Common roads	500
Bridges	21,000
Clearing obstructions in rivers	6,000
State Penitentiary at Pittsburgh	$1,300
College at Meadville	666
Pensions	18,000
Militia expenses	10,000
Amount.	$517,124

From the foregoing statement, which has been made from the most correct data, within the power of the committee, it would appear, that during the present fiscol year, the probable receipts at the Treasury will amount to 526,124 dollars, and that the probable disbursements during the same period, including the ordinary expenses of Government, and the payment of appropriations already authorized by law, will amount to 517,124 dollars, leaving an unexpended balance in the Treasury, on the last day of November 1819, of 8895 dollars.

Your committee believe, that, if no additional appropriations of money should be made at the present sitting of the Legislature, it would not be prudent to adjourn, without authorizing the Governor to make a loan, from some of the banks, if such loan should be found necessary, to meet the engagements of the Treasury on the commencement of the next fiscal year.

But if the Legislature should be disposed to foster and encourage those works of internal improvement already commenced, and in a state of great forwardness, by granting them the aid they so much require, and without which the companies engaged therein cannot possibly complete what will ultimately be so beneficial, not only to the citizens of the Commonwealth, but to the public revenue, and what the actual condition of the State so much requires, it will be necessary to authorize the Governor to negociate a loan of very considerable magnitude, which your committee would respectfully recommend.

They therefore offer the following resolution.

That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, authorizing the Governor to negociate a loan of dollars, with any of the incorporated banks in the city of Philadelphia, for a term of time not exceeding years, and that the said loan be applied to the payment of existing appropriations made by law towards Internal Improvements, and such other appropriations as may be made during the present Session of the Legislature. Laid on the table.

The bill which arose out of the communications between the State Treasurer and the Farmer's Bank of Lancaster, passed the Senate this day—having been deprived of some of its most prominent features on a second reading. The 1st section, annulling the charter of the bank, if payment of the tax on its discounts was not paid in notes of banks that paid specie on demand, was stricken out; and the 2d section, containing a somewhat similar provision to the first, and to operate on banks pursuing the like course in future, was retained. The reason of the first section being stricken out was, that the bank had forwarded good notes to be paid at the Treasury.

A section provides that no public officer shall be a Bank Director.

Harrisburg Chron.

STATE LOAN.

On the 6th inst. Governor Findlay informed the Legislature that he had negociated a Loan with the Bank of Pennsylvania for 50,000 dollars, payable in four years, at 6 per cent.—*ib.*

History (says Bell's London Messenger) will say of Sir Samuel Romily, that he died uncorrupted by wealth; undazzled by rank; unblemished by ambition: admired by his adversaries; and even unvilified by the base. His place at the bar—in the Senate—in the country, is vacant and will remain so.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.

CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

The year drawing to its close will probably be marked in the great calendar, as the most auspicious to the world of any of its predecessors for a long period of time.

During this year, by the withdrawal of the allied troops from France, the last act of the drama, which for more than a quarter of a century has astonished, bewildered, and affrighted mankind, has been brought to a close. The *world* may now be said to be at peace. The affairs occurring in India and Ceylon are but corrections of disobedience and family disloyalty; and those in Spanish America, if stripped of the falsehood and bombast given them in the gazettes, would scarcely be considered exceptions to our general rule.

Let us then hope, that this may be succeeded by many similar years; and that during them there may be no other contest among nations, than which shall best advance agriculture, commerce, industry, and science; which best secure liberty and law; and the most efficacious in succouring misfortune. *Centinel.*

COMMUNICATION.

Such of our citizens, as are admirers of that species of Elocution which the *Rostrum* affords, may derive gratification from witnessing the recitations which, it is understood, will soon be offered them by Mr. HAZELTON.

The precise time at which that gentleman's performance will take place, is not at present known; but will be seasonably announced.

Bees-Wax.

THE subscriber wants to purchase a quantity of *BEES-WAX*, for which he will pay CASH or DRUGS.

Having received a fresh supply of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, etc.

He offers them as usual to his friends and customers.

SAMUEL PETTIGREW,
Druggist, Market street, near Front.
Pittsburgh, January 22. 6toaw

Walter Fortune,

BLACK & WHITE-SMITH, AND SADDLE-TREE MANUFACTURER,

In Fourth, two doors above Wood street,

PITTSBURGH;

EVER grateful to his customers and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement of business in this city, and he hopes from his strict attention to business to give general satisfaction to those that favor him with their custom; and while he thus returns thanks, he would inform them, that he continues to manufacture all kinds of

Saddle-Trees,

Equal to any in the United States,

—ALSO—

Wood Axes, Foot Adz, Broad Axes,
Hand, Shingling and Lathing Hatchets,
Plough Irons, and all sorts of
EDGE TOOLS.

All of the above, will be warranted to be as good as any made in this country.

SMITH-WORK of all kinds, neatly executed.

Orders from any part of the Western country, thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and despatch.

January 22, 1819——3m

*** WANTED to purchase, from 3 to 500 HAMES.

TWO Journeymen Saddle-tree makers are wanting, with whom an engagement may be made for 2 or 3 years. Generous wages will be given.

Three *Apprentices* will be taken to the above business.

To Let,

THE THREE STORY Brick House, at the corner of Market and Fifth streets, the lower story is finished with shelves, counter, &c. ready for the receptiou of goods, and the situation for business, inferior to none in the city.

ALSO,

THE well known TAVERN & FERRY, on the Allegheny river, at the end of St. Clair street, now in the tenure of T. CASSILY.

ALSO,

THE Dwelling house in which I now reside, in Wood atreet—The house is large and convenient; containing eight bed-chambers, parlour, breakfast and sitting rooms. Attached to the house on the first floor, is a room, well calculated for an office or store, with a counting room in the rear. Possession of the whole given the first of April next. Apply to

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.
Pittsburgh, January 22.

The person who left a WATCH in my possession, sometime ago, is hereby requested to call and pay the cost of advertising and take it way. Information of my residence may be had of James May, cooper—Liberty street. I. TELLER.
Pittsburgh, January 22.

POCKET-BOOK Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, the Public, Country Merchants and Store-keepers, that has

REMOVED

From No. 8, North Fifth street, to No. 176, South Second street,

Where the business will in future be carried on under his direction and superintendance, and where a constant supply of POCKET BOOKS, will be kept—equal in taste, convenience and durability, to any imported or made in the United States—wholesale and retail, at very reduced prices. Country merchants and others will find it much to their advantage, by having their orders supplied from the above manufactory.

George W. Twibill, *Agent.*

N. B. All orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly executed, and pocket books of every description made to order.

Philadelphia, January 22.

Notice.

IS hereby given, to those indebted to the estate of WILLIAM HARL, of Robinson township, deceased, by bond, note, book account or otherwise, to attend at the late dwelling place of the deceased, on the Monday and Tuesday of the first, second and third weeks of March next, to settle their accounts, Those to whom the estate is indebted, will present their accounts for settlement at the same time. As the undersigned are about to transfer the debts to the widow, according to the provisions of the will.—Obligations, with approved security, will be received from those to whom it may not be convenient to make immediate payment. Those who neglect this, need not expect a second notice, as the most expeditious method of settling the estate will be resorted to.

JOHN RIDDLE,
WILLIAM EWING, } *Executors.*

January 19, 1819.

Wines, by Auction.

TO MORROW will be sold before Allen & Grant's warehouse, to close a concern,

6 Casks L. P. Madeira Wine—27 Gallons,
4 ditto ditto ditto 13 Ditto
19 qr. Casks L. P. Teneriffe Wine,
7 ditto Colmenar ditto
7 ditto Sherry ditto

SALE at 12 o'clock.

D. S. SCULLY, *Auctioneer*
January 22.

Theatre.

DRAMATIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

On FRIDAY evening, January 22, for the second time this season, *by particular request*, the Comedy of

A Cure for the Heart-ache.

To which will be added the laughable Farce of the

SLEEP WALKER.

For particulars see bills.

Stray Cow.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber on Friday last, the 15th inst. a red and white Cow with a calf apparently a day old The calf has since died. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. A. BEELEN.
January 20, 1819.

B. Darlington,

Has just received at his *Hardware Store*, Market Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,

A general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery,

together with a general assortment of

SADDLERY,

Consisting of

COTTON and straining web, plated bitts and stirrups, buckles and slides, tinned curb bitts and stirrups, morocco skins, seal skins and white leather. Shovels and spades, socket shovels and steel hoes, mill, cut, whip and boat builders saws, anvils, English blister steel, and cast steel. Also, on hand,

4000lbs. Block Tin,

All which will be sold wholesale and retail, on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, January 22, 1819. 1wtf

Wanted.

A MAN who is thoroughly acquainted with the MALTING BUSINESS.

SAMUEL ROBINSON,
Watch-maker, Diamond Alley,

Who has For Sale,

A variety of SILVER WATCHES—warranted.

Main-springs—best English Watch Glasses,

BRASS CASTINGS

for clock-makers—Steel Pinions & Iron Work.

Pittsburgh, January 12, 1819.

The Pittsburgh White and Black-smith Company,

HAVE established their shop in Liberty street nearly opposite Diamond Alley, and have appointed THOMAS HAZELTON, their agent, whose experience and ability as a workman, in his line, has long been tested—where the following articles will be manufactured, viz.

SCALE BEAMS,

PATENT BALANCES—WHEEL IRONS,

HOOKS & HINGES—BED-SCREWS AND

House-work—in general,

with a variety of articles in the above line of business. Those who may want a supply of any of the above named articles, are solicited to call with our agent, who will fill all orders with despatch and of the best quality,

By order of the Company

John Hannen,
Thos. Cromwell
Michael Allen,

Committee appointed to carry the Articles of Association into effect.

January 1, 1819.

New Copartnership.

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in business, under the firm of SELDEN & M'NAIR.

EDWARD SELDEN
DUNNING R. M'NAIR.

SELDEN & M'NAIR,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND ARE NOW OFFERING FOR SALE,

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

In Wood, between Third and Fourth streets.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1818.

Conveyancing.

THE subscriber having resigned his situatio as clerk of the County Commissioners, is enabled to attend more exclusively to the business of Conveyancing.

WRITINGS of every description, will be neatly drawn, on moderate terms and on the shortest notice.

He hopes from his knowledge of the business and his industry and attention to merit and receive a liberal share of conveyancing custom.

JAMES M. RIDDLE.
Pittsburgh, November 17, 1818.

German Redemptioners.

FOR SALE.

THE time of an indented MAN and WOMAN who have two years and about six months to serve. The Man is a rough carpenter, and both understand farming very well; but particularly the culture of the vine, and gardening: the woman is also a good spinner. They are sold for want of employ. Enquire at this, or the Mercury office.

August 25, 1818. tf

Blanks for sale here.

Copartnership Dr Tanner

OLIVER EVANS AND HIS Steam Patents!

AN advertisement over the signature of GEORGE EVANS having appeared in some of the most respectable newspapers published in the U. States, in which Mr. Evans states, as the authorised agent of Oliver Evans, "that certain constructors of Steam Engines have violated the patent of said Oliver Evans, and requesting those interested to know who the *constructing* infringers are, to call on him, said George Evans, for information in this behalf:" Mr. Evans having in fact, attempted to injure the business of the undersigned, as constructors of Steam Engines by naming them among the violators of said patent, it has become their duty to make a statement of facts touching said patent, & of their proceedings with regard to it, that the public may decide upon the merit of the invention, and whether Mr. Evans has reason to complain of the violation o his rights.

On a perusal of the specification it will, at once be perceived, that Oliver Evans's patent was *not* for *improved & described* machinary—not for the *application of a principle to any new or useful purpose*, but for the discovery, as he pretends, "that by increasing the consumption of fuel, you increase the elastic force of steam" which is, in fact the discovery of a *principle* in nature.

The proportional increase, Mr. Evans, in his specification, admits, is "*unknown and can never perhaps be ascertained.* He says, however, that if the heat of the water be increased in an *arithmetical* progression, the power will be increased in a *geometrical* progression. This notion of progressional increase was suggested to him by *another* to elucidate an argument, as supposition only. Mr. Evans assumed it to be *fact, but it was not so*; and, he afterwards admits it by calling it "theory" and by stating, "*that the principle can never be put into practice equal to the theory,*" after all it is a *principle* and for this *principle* alone without any *new application* whatever Mr. EVANS has obtained a patent!!

The discovery is neither more or less than this, that the hotter the fire the hotter the water and of course the more powerful the steam.—For this discovery Mr. Evans has obtained a patent!

But even this discovery does not belong to Mr. Evans. The principle is contained in Watts first patent granted in 1769; it is in Trivithick's patent of March 1802; it is in the general principle of Tapiers Digester. Doctor Robinson not only knew the principle long before Mr. Evans had it explained to him by Mr. Latrobe, but made experiments "*relating to the increased elasticity of steam proportionate to the degree of heat applied.*" These experiments were originally published in Dobsons Edinburgh Encyclopedia and republished in this country in the year 1798.—Mr. Evans's first patent was granted in 1804. Hence it is conclusive that the *principle* was not only *known* but practised upon long before Mr. Evans pretended to have discovered it.

Other experiments, with a similar object, were made and published both in Europe and America before Mr. Evans applied for his patent.

See the 5th vol. of Daltons Manchester transactions, Daltons and Betancourts tables republished by Judge Cooper in the Emporium of arts 1813—and Mr. Wolfs experiments also republished in the Emporium.

Further.—Mr. Evans even doubted whether the fact which he read in the Encyclopedia were true, viz. "*that the elasticity of steam increased in a proportion beyond that of the increase of fuel,*" until the statement in the book was corroborated, illustrated and explained by that eminent artist, Mr. Latrobe, who is well known throughout the United States, and to whom Mr. Evans applied for information in this behalf.

Even the very language of Mr. Evans's specification has no claim to originality. Upon examination it will be found to be substantially contained in Dobsons Encyclopedia, vol. 17 page 741. section 27 article steam, which was published in 1798, six years previous to the date of Mr. Evans's patent.

Mr. Evans stated to the public that he has sued constructing infringers, and intends to sue *as often as new Engines on his plan (as he calls it) are* put in operation.

At least eighty engines of this description have been constructed, have been put in operation and are still in use—nevertheless Mr. Evans instituted suits against James Arthurs and the undersigned only—That against Mr. Arthurs was commenced in the spring of 1815—and tho' the defendant has uniformly urged and insisted on a trial, Mr. Evans has had the address to avoid one.—Being *well* aware, that it is more for his interest to threaten, through the medium of the press and to commence actions *interrorem*, than to come to an Issue which would deprive him of his patent.*

If Mr. Evans by these means, can secure an additional customer, he clears more than the expense of a dozen advertisements, and half as many suits.

To conclude—the subscribers assure the public that in their manufactory of steam engines they have hitherto confined themselves to the principles, machinery and general construction invented and used in England by Watt and Bolton, by Freemantle, by Trivithick, Vivian and various other *English* engineers. They have studied the alleged invention of Mr. Evans with care and assiduity, and they have not been able to discover in it a single improvement or even alteration which would give it a claim to originality, or found a pretension to a patent. As respects their manufactory they have never thought it either necessary or advantageous to adopt any part of Mr. Evans' specification, nor to test the correctness of a principle which he had declared to be incapable of proof, and with regard to the validity of his patent they firmly believe that he will find it to be utterly null and void, whenever he may venture to bring it to the test of a public trial.

J. WHITING, *Agent*
for Pittsburgh iron, nail Factory.

* The counsel for Mr. Arthurs obtained a rule for a trial at the coming term. Mr. Evans has offered to discontinue it if Mr. Arthurs would pay the cost of suit. But Mr. Arthurs has refused to accept the offer.

CHEESE.

5000 pounds of CHEESE,

IN GOOD ORDER,

For sale by
A. WAY, & Co.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1819.

Notice,

THOSE indebted to the subscriber, will pleae to call and pay their respective accounts, before the 26th inst. as no longer indulgence can be given.

CHRISTOPHER STEEL.

Pitisburgh, January 1.

J. WHITING, *Agent*, AND OLIVER EVANS.

MR. J. WHITING'S attack of the 11th September, on Oliver Evans' Steam Patent, would not have been noticed, had he stated the number of suits and Oliver Evans's offer to withdraw his suit against Mr. Arthurs, correctly.

He would have the public believe that Oliver Evans was afraid of his cause, and therefore offered to withdraw his suit if Arthurs would pay the costs.

When Oliver Evans came to Pittsburgh to attend to taking of depositions in this case, he was told an opinion prevailed that he attacked Arthurs because he was without capital to contend, and therefore the point was to be carried by the force of money. This, he despised, and being informed of Whiting's infringement, observed, that as he had now a chance at a powerful adversary, he would convince the public that opinion was incorrect—he accordingly made the offer to withdraw his suit if Mr. Arthurs would pay *cost* and *cease* to *infringe*, and fully and expressly stated his reasons for so doing.—Does the relinquishment of a weak adversary, and the attack of a powerful one, indicate fear?

With the above facts, both Mr. J. Whiting and Ruggles Whiting were perfectly acquainted. It is impossible they should not have a knowledge of them, as it was a subject of frequent conversation in the presence of many respectable persons at the time, and very often since, when they would endeavour to ward off suits, by saying, that they would pay if we would make others pay, and that those who infringed first should be sued first. Our reply has been, you are the most convenient and powerful of our enemies, and we prefer putting the law in force against you, as it will put at rest all further opposition.

Now, we leave the public to say why Mr. Whiting has knowingly stated this fact in his manner. But he has also stated the number of suits incorrectly, as there is more than two suits pending.—We correct these facts, merely to show the public there is no disposition to abandon—Mr. Whiting may undisturbedly enjoy the balance of his statement, until he is brought before those who are to decide the case. Then we shall probably alter it some.

The public are assured, that Whiting does make such Steam Engines as come within Oliver Evans's patent, and we have not known him ever to make any other kind.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh September 14, 1818.

Steam Engine Notice.

To those who are or may be concerned.

WHEREAS certain persons have industriously endeavoured to deceive the public by an effort to impress the idea that Oliver Evans has abandoned his claim to the use of HIGH STEAM.

Therefore, this is to give notice, that all such reports or insinuations are groundless; that said Evans has already commenced suits against the makers of Steam Engines in this place or elsewhere; that he has ordered the subscriber to enter suits both against the makers and proprietors of Steam Engines now making here, and at other places and the public may be assured that suit will be entered for every Steam Engine separately, as soon as it shall have been put in operation.—Those who feel an interest to avoid infringement of said Evans's patent may be informed who the present *constructing* infringers are.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1818.

Anshutz & Rahm,

HAVE

Removed

TO the House lately occupied by Messrs. ALLEN & GRANT

they have for sale, a large assortment of

Juniata Bar, & Roll'd Iron, NAILS,

CROWLY AND BLISTERED STEEL,

IRON WARE,

Of different kinds, Axes, Hoes, Plough Irons, &c.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF KENTUCKY

Tobacco,

OF A GOOD QUALITY.

Geneva Window Glass,

BAR LEAD,

30,000 lbs. Shot, assorted,

ALSO

20 bbls. prime Country Sugar

30 barrels best quality

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——2awtf

Fourth Proof RUM.

H. DOANE,

Corner of Wood and First streets, Pittsburgh,

Has received a consignment of [illegible] COUNTY THREE BARRELS FOURTH [illegible]

Spirits,

Which he will sell low.—ON HAND—

A few pieces of low priced COATINGS and BAIZES.—Tobacco, Iron, Castings, Glass,

Ironmongery, Hardware etc. etc.

December 11.——3mo

N. B. TO BE LET the HOUSE attached to the Store.

Blanks for sale here.

Doctor Van-sweitan's

CELEBRATED

Anti-Bilious Pills,

OF a quality superior to any thing of the kinds ever offered as a General Medicine in this country, now faithfully prepared from a Recipe of the justly celebrated Doctor Van Sweitan, who, from a long residence in the West India Islands, has been enabled to favor the world with the most complete methods of curing the Bilious diseases of the warm climates.

THIS extraordinary Medicine, which now for the first time is finding its way into general practice, has properties in the highest degree superior to Mercurial nostrums so frequently recommended by the name of Anti-Bilious Bills. The extraordinary powers of this medicine as a solvent and evacuant of Bile is without example, never producing debility or injuring the health in the smallest degree, of the most delicate child or weakly female. The Bilious Head-ache so much complained of in this country and in the neighborhood of rivers, is often removed by a single dose, which to a strong man is only five pills and to a weakly woman three. The same dose will generally remove the most excruciating pains of the Cholic, by causing the bile to pass downwards in the course of an hour or two.

In Phthisical cases, where the laborious breathe ing and great oppression, with faintings, are fast sinking the patient to the brink of the grave, a few pills, one taken every hour, with Fennel or Peppermint tea, will often enable the patient to walk about in a few hours.

The Dysentery, Croup and Summer complaint of children, are soon relieved by a few doses—a single pill to a child of five years old, and the dose increased according to their strength and age. A single pill taken every fourth hour with a cup of Flax-seed tea, will cure the pleurisy, promote expectoration and relieve Coughs and colds

Two or three pills taken an hour before dinner and repeated every third day, will effectually remove those diseases arising from Flatulence and Indigestion, and by persevering in the use of them for a considerable time, the appetite will be improved, and strength and vigor will return.

In Consumptive cases and diseases of the Liver, no medicine ever yet discovered has been known to perform such cures—two pills taken every third morning will be found sufficient, unless costiveness prevails, in which case the dose must be increased according to the strength or constitution.

Two pills taken at bed-time, with a cup of Pennyroyal tea, and repeated every second night will effectually remove Rheumatic pains wherever situated.

A supply of the above Pills For Sale by

JOSEPH HILL & CO

Druggists, Market street, Pittsburgh.

ober 30, 1818. Oct

Cut Tacks and Sprigs.

Ormsby and Doane,

HAVE or sale, *Cut Tacks and Sprigs* of all *sizes*, from the Abington Factory, (Massachusetts.) being appointed agents for the sale of those articles, offer them at the manufacturing prices, with the addition of carriage and charges.

Orders for Tacks and Sprigs received and attended to.

Pittsburgh, October 22. tf

Allen & Grant

Will RENT from the first of January next, the NEW BRICK

Warehouse,

adjoining the one they occupy

Pittsburgh, December 11, 1818.

Ground Ginger.

ORMSBY & DOANE

Have For Sale 50 Kegs GROUND GINGER of a superior quality, lower than can be purchased in this market, and they will keep a constant supply on hand

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1818.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, BY

Abraham Small,

PHILADELPHIA,

And for sale by JOHN G. O'BRIEN,

PITTSBURGH:

THE GENTLEMAN'S

Pocket Remembrancer,

FOR 1819.

CONTAINING—An Almanack.

Ruled Pages for memorandums, for every day throughout the year,

Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize Tares, Drawbacks, Drafts, and Allowaces, together with the late Navigation Act.

Officers of the Customs, Naval officers and Publick Appraisers.

Information concerning Patents.

The Post Office Establishment.

An Official Army List.

Divisions, Department, Pay and Subsistence of the Army.

Naval Register complete—Navy Agents and Navy Yards, and Registers of the Vessels of the Navy Marine Corps.

Civil Department of the United States, Executive, Judiciary, Territorial,

Disttict Land Offices.

Intercourse with Foreign Nations, Ministers, Consuls, &c. to and from every nation with which we have Commercial Relations.

The Directors and Cashiers of the United States Bank and all its Branches.

(*Copy Right Secured.*)

ALSO,

THE AMERICAN

Ladies Pocket Book,

FOR 1819.

Ornamented with a beautiful Frontispiece, containing an elegant group of Females, in the most fashionable dresses of the year. Also, an engraved title, with a Lady in a fashionable walking dress.

Common Notes, Eclipses, and Almanack.

Ruled pages for Memorandums, and accounts, for every day in the year.

Description of Pitcairn's Island.

Letter of Bishop Watson on the Recognition of Friends in a Future State.

Essay on Female Dress, on Geography, on Marriage, on the Morality of the Battledore.

Interesting Account of the Cherokee Schools.

Selected Poetry

Answers to last year's Enigmas, Charades, Rebusses, &c. a large Collection of new ones for the present year.

New Country Dances and Waltzes.

Celebrated Songs, Marketing Table, &c. &c,

October 23—law6t

Copartnership.

WILLIAM & JOHN HILL, having formed a copartnership in trade with their brother JAMES. The business in future will be transacted under the firm of

William Hill and Brothers,

who offer for sale on accomodating terms at their *Wholesale warehouse, in Market, near Front street,*

WITH A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE.

Pittsburgh January 1, 1819.——1y

A NAIL CUTTER

WANTED.

A MAN of steady, sober habits will meet with constant employment and liberal wages.

Enqire of

MILLER & WILSON,

Pittsburgh November 24, 1818.

Wm. Hill and Brothers.

WILL PURCHASE AT FAIR PRICES,

FLOUR, WHISKEY, PORK,

Vinegar,
Peas & Beans,
Tallow,
Hogs-lard

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1819.——2awtf

Eichbaum & Johnston,

BOOKSELLERS, AND PRINTERS

Second, between Market & Wood streets.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

THE

WESTERN CALCULATOR,

OR A

NEW AND COMPENDIOUS SYSTEM

OF PRACTICAL

ARITHMETIC

CONTAINING THE

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES & RULES OF CALCULATION,

IN WHOLE, MIXED, AND DECIMAL NUMBERS.

ARRANGED, DEFINED, & ILLUSTRATED

in a plain and natural order; and adapted to the use of schools, throughout the western country, and present commerce of the United States.

IN EIGHT PARTS.

BY J. STOCKTON, A. M.

September 1, 1818 tf

Writing School.

G. & B. ELY respectfully inform the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity that they have opened a WRITING SCHOOL, at the corner of Market street and Diamond Alley, where the art is systematically taught with great success. Parents who feel interested in the education of their children and others who are anxious of becoming acquainted with this useful art are invited to call at their School room, and examine specimens of improvement which pupils have made in this place—likewise specimens written by the professors.

They are happy of having this opportunity for expressing their cordial thanks to those who have already had the liberality to patronize them in their laudable undertakings; are confident, that there are none who are not perfectly satisfied with the progress which their children have made. They are again invited to cherish an art of such utility.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15th, 1818.

20 Gallons first Quality

Copal Varnish,

700 LBS. ALLUM

MADDER,

Just received and For Sale by

JOSEPH HILL, & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond.

Pittsburgh, November 10.

The most VALUABLE PROPERTY on the West side of the Mountains offered

FOR SALE.

Plumpsock Iron Works.

WITH about 350 acres of land belonging thereto, will be offered for sale by public vendue, if not previously sold at private sale, on Tuesday, the 18th day of August next, at the Court House, in the the borough of Uniontown. This establishment consists of a forge, rolling mill, grist and saw mills. Also, a large brick dwelling house, furnished in a handsome style, with many other dwellings for the accommodation of workmen, and extensive stabling. It is situate in Fayette county, state of Pennsylvania, in the midst of a highly cultivated country on the state road, nine miles east of Brownsville, on the Monongahela river, and the like distance of Connellsville on the Youghiogheny river, five miles northwest of Uniontown, and thirty nine from the city of Pittsburgh. Bar iron is made in this forge by rolling instead of hammering, of a superior quality. Stone coal is the only fuel used in making it, an inexhaustible pit of which is within one hundred yards of the forge. Three men with a horse and cart are sufficient to raise, coke and haul to the forge all the coal necessary for keeping the works in full operation. They are in good order, the machinery almost new. This property is perhaps the most valuable of its kind in the United States, and by suitable attention, it is believed, may be made the most profitable in its operations.

There will be sold also, at the same time and place, the following

HOUSES AND LOTS,

situate in the borough of Union, to wit:

1. The corner house and lot of ground situate on the north side of Elbow street, immediately east of the Court House, No. 20, being the most eligible as well as the most valuable lot of ground in town.

2. That large House and lot of ground No. 3, and part of the adjoining lot, on the west or the north side of Elbow street, in the occupancy of Cuthbert Wiggins as a tavern stand, fronting on said street about one hundred and thirteen feet.

To be sold by

ISAAC MEASON, and

DAN'L. ROGERS,

Ex'rs of Isaac Meason, Esq. dec'd.

May 26th 1818.

To Tanner's Distillers, & Farmers.

THE subscriber assignee of JARED OLDS' PATENT IRON MILL for Grinding Bark, Corn and Cobb, &c. for the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, informs the public that they are made and kept for sale by Mr. George Sutton, who is sole agent in Pittsburgh to sell Mills in those states, their utility in grinding bark is well known and established to be the best in use. To Distillers they answer a valuable purpose to shell corn and grind the cobb, and by distilling with cobb it is found to make a saving of about one fifth of this method.—To Farmers, to grind bark for cattle, the mill will crack nearly all the corn and grind the cobb quite fine.—There are now a considerable number of those mills in use for that purpose, and are highly approved of—Tanners and Farmers in the above states are solicited to make trial of them.—I will warrant them to answer the purpose as described.

Orders for mills will be attended to by Mr. George Sutton, where they can only be had in Pittsburgh, and will be by him forwarded.

For the information of the public I give the

NOTICE.

That all mills, sold in the above states by agents of Luther Gale, is an infringement on my patent, nor has there any of Gales's mills been sold or used in the western country for grinding bark to my knowledge. Jared Olds' improvement consists of an iron hopper cast solid on the copper or tube and cogs or sharp pointed teeth placed in rows on the inside of the mill. I therefore forbid all persons from making, using or selling mills of the above description in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, without authority from myself or Alvin Bates and our agents, as all persons found violating said patent, may rest assured that sooner or later they will pay us for our right if there is law and justice to recover it

DYER PEARL.

May 1, 1818.——1awtfcG.S.

C. Latshaw and Leech,

HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR WAREHOUSE

Corner of Smithfield and Second streets,

SHOVELS & spades, Amer. Man. sup. quality,	Anvils and Vices,
Pig Lead,	Calf and sheep skin,
Tobacco,	Window Glass,
	Sickles,

Also, an assortment of

GROCERIES, viz.

Green coffee in barrels,	4th proof Jam. spirits,
Lump sugar,	Cogniac Brandy,
Alspice,	Rice,
Pepper,	Chocolate,
Allum,	Raisins in boxes,
Almonds.	Cod Fish,
Spanish segars,	Corks.

Conemaugh Salt.

Ditto Refined for Table use.

JUST RECEIVED,

18 *Barrels New Orleans*

Sugar.

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1818.

Miller and Wilson,

At their Store in Wood between Front and Water Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

JUNIATA BAR IRON,	Pittsburgh & French Manufac. Tobacco,
Rolled ditto,	Spanish and country segars,
Nail and Deck Rods,	Rappee & Scotch Snuff,
Crowley & Blister Steel,	Rosin soap and candles,
Sprigs, hinges & screws,	Powder, Shot and Lead,
Spinning-wheel Irons,	Earthen & Queensware,
Trace and Log chains,	Whiskey, Gin and Cherry-bounce,
Patent beams and Steel-yards,	Allspice, pepper & nutmegs,
Axes, hoes, shovels and Spades,	Copperas, rosin, indigo,
Shingling hatchets, and claw-hammers,	Cheese, bacon and Venison hams,
Scythes and sickles,	Mackarel, shad and Herring,
Drawing-knives & Gridirons,	Bed cords and Plough lines,
Ladles, skimmers, and flesh-forks,	Rigging, fishing, chalk lines, etc. etc.
Carpenter's adze',	
Plough Irons,	
Cow-bells,	
Castings, assorted,	

Tea, Coffee, Lump and N. O. Sugar.
Cut and Hammer'd Nails,

Coffee mills,	Window glass,
Curry combs,	Screw augers.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1818.——

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE subscribers trading under the firm of IRWIN & GEORGE, have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their Partnership. All persons indebted to, or having demands against the above firm will, as early as possible present their accounts to John Irwin for settlement.

JOHN IRWIN,
MATTHEW GEORGE

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1818. tf

☞ The business will be carried on as usual at the corner of Liberty & 4th street, by

JOHN IRWIN.

Valuable Estate with Merchant Mills, for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, adjoining Jeffreystown, situated on Robinson's run in Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa. twelve miles from Pittsburgh; on which, there are improvements equal to any in the western country, consisting of a merchant GRIST MILL, SAW-MILL and CARDING Machinery, all lately rebuilt anew and in complete order, about 200 acres cleared, and under good fence, of which a sufficient proportion is bottom and good meadow, a large orchard of choice fruit of different kinds. There are on different parts of the tract, two large, well finished and convenient square log houses, one of which has an additional building of stone, with two convenient rooms. There are stables, a barn and other out houses. The tract is well watered, and can all be cultivated. It is susceptible of division, and will be divided to suit purchasers. The Mills, one dwelling house with from fifty to two hundred acres can be sold off in one tract, and the balance will be sold together or divided to suit purchasers. For farther description and terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to Alex. M'Donald, esq. Pittsburgh.

HENRY NOBLE.

September 18, 1818.

BUTTER.

THE Subscribers will exchange Merchandize for merchantable BUTTER, in Kegs, at a fair price.

WM & JOHN HILL.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1818. 2awtf